

# THE DEPARTMENT MACHINERY AND THOSE WHO OPERATE IT

Remarkable Health Reports Received by the Navy Department—Effort to Establish Civil Government in Tutuila and Guam—Uniforms for Army Officers—Cataloging the White House Library.

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

As a symptom of the growing international importance of the United States, the number of diplomatic callers at the State Department is a fairly reliable index. On Thursday the list of such callers comprised twelve ambassadors and ministers. Formerly one-half this number was considered a good average. In fact, Thursday last was a record breaker in this line.

These are strenuous days for the comparatively small force of clerks of the Department of State. What with the usual current work, which, at this season of the year is always heavy, and the great amount of work necessary as a result of the pending treaties with Colombia, Cuba, and Newfoundland, the clerical force, as well as all of the officials, is greatly pressed to keep the work up to date. Few of the State Department officials are even taking sufficient time away from the office to get their lunches, but are having them served at their desks.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Shaw has sent word to the Cunard Steamship Company that it cannot land an extra steel shaft in New York free of duty, even though the shaft is not for sale, and is to be used for their own ship in case of emergency. The company claimed the right of storing it on its New York dock as an emergency shaft.

All the national bank reports from New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah and all from San Francisco and Los Angeles but one have been received at the Treasury in the incredibly short time of ten days since the call was issued. Heretofore it has taken from three to four weeks to get these reports. The better service is due to a plan originated by E. S. Gatz, chief of reports. By this plan the national bank examiners in all the States are notified by wire of the call, and they immediately send word to the banks in their district. By the old method the call was mailed directly from Washington to the banks.

A telegram to General Superintendent S. I. Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, from the station at Assateague Harbor announces that the schooner Virginia Rutten, laden with lumber, sank off that coast, and that six of the crew were landed by life-savers. Another telegram is to the effect that the schooner Ida Lawrence sank off Cape Hatteras, and that the crew landed at Cape Hatteras.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Congratulations are being extended to the Medical Corps of the navy because of the remarkable health reports of the past year. In spite of the prevalence of cholera in the Philippines, only the deaths of Lieutenant Rask, U. S. M. C., and of a few privates of that corps have occurred. The same is true in the yellow fever districts of the West Indies and the isthmus.

In Guam, the overthrow of Spanish rule caused the liberation of a large number of lepers. They were at large for a long time, being shielded by the ignorant natives, but they were finally brought together in an isolated settlement provided with all hospital conveniences and danger from this source is at an end. The settlement is known as the Tumon Bay colony.

Efforts will be made by Secretary Moody to induce Congress to enact a law establishing civil government in Tutuila and Guam. The necessity for such legislation is emphasized by the suit recently brought in California. A sailor petitions the Federal courts for a writ of review, claiming that he was tried under Spanish law in Guam, and condemned; that the island, being an American possession, is not governed by Spanish codes, and his imprisonment in San Francisco is therefore illegal.

Secretary Moody in his annual report takes occasion to compliment the Marine Corps upon its efficiency. In doing so he alludes to a recent test at League Island, Pa., when, upon telegraphic orders, a battalion fully organized, armed, and equipped with supplies of all kinds, including ammunition, rations, tents, camp equipment, implements, etc., was made ready for embarkation seventy-two hours after the order was issued and twenty-four hours before the time limit expired.

Measures will be taken by the Navy Department to increase the capacity of the naval prison at Mare Island, Cal. At present, it has thirty-eight cells, to be increased in the near future to fifty-two, but since it is the only institution of its kind on the Pacific Coast it is entirely inadequate. Boston is looked upon as an improper location for a naval prison; and in consequence, Seavey Island, Me., close to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, will hereafter be used for such purposes. In the meantime the cozier Southey will be employed as a prison ship for the overflow.

Upon the recommendation of Capt. S. C. Lemly, judge advocate general of the navy, the department has ordered that the probationary system for naval prisoners be extended to the Asiatic station and the naval prison at Cavite. The system has been found to work excellently at all home stations.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General Ludington has opened the bids made by various Pacific Coast steamship companies, made on the work of transporting men and supplies between this country and Manila. It is contemplated to do away entirely with the present army transport service. The lowest bidder on the work was the Bos-

ton Steamship Company, of Seattle, Wash., which offers to take men and freight from San Francisco to Manila at the following rates: Officers at \$300 each; soldiers without ration at \$25 each, and with rations at \$35; freight at \$4.50 a ton and lumber at \$10 per 1,000 feet.

The War Department is doing all in its power to save officers money on the purchase of their new uniform outfit, required by recent order of the Secretary. A project is now under consideration which looks to the employment by army post exchanges of expert tailors who will be required to make officers' uniforms out of cloth furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. It is believed at the War Department that officers can, in this manner, be furnished with their new uniforms at a saving of nearly one-half the price generally charged by military tailors.

In view of the many complaints that have been made of some of the changes made in army uniforms recently, the Secretary of War has convened a new board of officers to endeavor to make an equitable adjustment of affairs. This board is now meeting at the War Department, and consists of Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. W. H. Carter, and Col. Theodore Bingham and W. A. Patten. The principal subject before the board is the proposed and requested return to white facings for the infantry organizations. Three-fourths of the officers in the infantry have petitioned the Secretary of War for the return to white trimmings, and the abolishment of the newly authorized sky-blue facings. The members of the board have reached several decisions on this question, but the latest favors a return to the white facings. It is not believed at the War Department, however, that the Secretary of War will approve the recommendation of the board to switch back to white, as many officers have already bought their new uniforms under the recent order prescribing blue facings for the infantry.

The dead letter office does an enormous business can be seen from the following figures. In the last year 9,427, 195 pieces of mail were treated in the office; \$242,246 were opened. Of the latter 61,244 contained money amounting to \$58,637.50; 55,336 contained notes and drafts valued at \$1,463,396.09. The money returned to owners was \$38,192.48; the notes and drafts returned, \$1,277,993.63.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor General Richards argued the first cases on the Supreme Court docket this week. They were as follows:

A. W. Corbins, appellant, vs. the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company.

Charles Stewart, appellant, vs. Washington and Alaska Steamship Company. Pacific Steam Whaling Company vs. the United States.

The cases relate to the validity of taxes levied in Alaska; the proceeds of which are turned into the Treasury in Washington city.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

According to a report made to the Department of Labor, there are 622,330 laborers in Cuba. Of these 403,059 are white and 219,271 are colored. This supply is entirely inadequate to meet the demand necessary to develop the great natural resources of the country. Two things are necessary to the industrial development of Cuba, immigration and capital—and the latter will not come to the island until the labor supply is increased. Spanish laborers are much superior to the Cuban. The latter are too indolent to do much hard physical labor in a day. Labor organizations have existed in Cuba since the seventies, but are not strongly welded together, though an active movement has been made during the last year to federate all the labor of the island. The only sympathetic strike ever sustained in the island was that caused by the striking cigarmakers within the last two weeks.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Bulletin No. 266 of the Geological Survey is a study of the Hamilton formation of the Cayuga Lake section in central New York by Dr. Herman Fitzgerald Cleland, with an introduction by Prof. H. S. Williams, of Yale University. The report contains the geological description of the region, the history of the Hamilton formation, together with other tests and comparisons.

Charles D. Walcott, director of the Geological Survey, delivered an address at the Cosmos Club Saturday night. His subject was "The Carnegie Institution."

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

O. P. Austin's views on the "Commerce of the Pacific," which will form the subject of his address before the School of Comparative Jurisprudence of Diplomacy at the Columbian University on Wednesday of this week, have been the subject of a good deal of attention and discussion in both Europe and Asia during the last few months. His views on this subject, and especially regarding the claims of the United States upon the Pacific and its commerce, were presented in an address before the National Geographic Society early in the present year and have not only been much commented upon by European journals but translated in full into the Japanese and Russian languages for publication in Japan and Asiatic Russia. His address upon this subject, which is to be delivered at 4:30 p. m. like all of the series of lectures which he is to deliver at the university, will be open to the public.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A warning to all owners of cattle, sheep, and swine was published by the Department of Agriculture on Saturday, in regard to the foot and mouth disease recently brought from some foreign country, and now prevalent in New England. The disease is described as excessively contagious among ruminating animals, though rarely fatal to man. It damages every cow it attacks to the extent of from \$10 to \$40,

but does not often kill the animal. The disease may be recognized by sluggishness, shivering, poor appetite, stiffness or lameness, collection of saliva upon the lips, blisters inside the lips, upon the gums, tongue, or roof of the mouth. Dr. Salmon, who is in Boston in charge of the examination of the disease, urges the immediate report of first symptoms causing suspicion. The law of Massachusetts imposes a fine of \$100 on any person who suspects the existence of the disease and fails to report it in writing to Dr. Salmon.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, delivered an address at the Cosmos Club Saturday night, explaining the food tests that are now being made in the department. The tests started last Monday, the kitchen is in good working order in the chemical laboratory of the department, and everything is going well, the doctor says. Pure food is bought and the adulterations are added in the kitchen in whatever quantities are desired. It will be proved just what adulterations are injurious and what are not, and in what quantities they can be used without producing harm.

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

R. T. Wynne, First Assistant Postmaster General, said Saturday that no more thirty-day appointments for emergency work in his division would be made. Hereafter the selection of clerks will be made from the regular civil service register. He referred to the appointments made since July 1, for emergency work. This work is now completed.

That the dead letter office does an enormous business can be seen from the following figures. In the last year 9,427, 195 pieces of mail were treated in the office; \$242,246 were opened. Of the latter 61,244 contained money amounting to \$58,637.50; 55,336 contained notes and drafts valued at \$1,463,396.09. The money returned to owners was \$38,192.48; the notes and drafts returned, \$1,277,993.63.

## BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

James S. Sterner, who spent the last five months among the Zuni Indians of New Mexico, has returned to the city. Mr. Sterner during the course of the winter will give out some valuable information about these people.

## DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Emanuel Derr, inspector in the Water Department, has been ordered from Lynchburg, Va., to Emaus, Pa., upon work connected with the selection of material for use in the District.

William B. Moore, who has charge of the statistics of the Health Department, has gathered some interesting figures relative to the comparative death rates between white and colored children. For the last fiscal year, with an estimated population of 3,319 white children under one year old, there were 548 deaths, giving a death rate of 16.51 per 1,000. With a corresponding colored population of 1,552, the deaths were 690, and the death rate 44.6. The death rate for colored children under five years of age was 123.2 and of white children 44.7. Carrying forward the statistics by decades, Mr. Moore shows that the colored race dies faster than the white until the age of ninety years is reached, when the balance turns in favor of the colored people. An important fact shown in Mr. Moore's statistics is that mortality among children under five years of age is somewhat less decade by decade. He argues that deaths among children are apt to be due to local causes, such as bad food, improper housing, defective clothing, and ignorance and poverty on the part of parents; they are not so likely to be influenced by factors such as occupation, variations in the age composition of the community, accumulation of invalids from other places in local institutions, etc., which play a more or less important part in modifying the death rate of adults and which yet have no relation to the general sanitary condition of the locality.

The older generation of novel readers are acquainted with the abuses of the contract system of caring for paupers as described by Dickens in the opening chapters of "Oliver Twist." Notwithstanding the woes of England's young Oliver under the tender mercies of men like Mr. Goodgrind, the very system which worked so badly then is in operation in the District of Columbia for the care of indigent sick people with the consent of the Board of Charities, and the co-operation of the Commissioners. In fact, charity patients are now treated at public expense, under contract with the Board of Charities, in Children's, Columbia, Garfield, and Homeopathic Hospitals; and under contract with the Surgeon General of the Army at Providence Hospital. The contract rate provided for the current year at Columbia, Garfield, and Homeopathic Hospitals is \$1 per diem for each indigent patient.

George S. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Charities, says the most important benefit derived from the contract system, considered from an economic point of view, is the scrutiny the board is able to exercise over admission of charity patients in the various hospitals. Every applicant for admission as a free patient must be approved by the board, and this fact in itself has a tendency to deter persons who are able to pay for treatment from making application for admission as free patients. In several instances persons sent to the District to be cared for in public institutions have been denied admission through the offices of the board, and sent to their homes to be maintained by persons properly chargeable therefor. While economic, the system in its operation in the District has been shorn of the harsh features described by Mr. Dickens.

# ECHOES FROM THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Review of the Week's Work of Every Nation Where Manufacturers and Artisans Hold Sway.

Plasterers in England are paid \$11 a week. Millwrights at Memphis, Tenn., have formed a union. Nearly 2,000 shoemakers are idle at Leicester, England.

Canadian labor unions will agitate for free and compulsory education.

Hoboken school teachers may organize and affiliate with the A. F. of L. Telluride, Col., labor unions have posted a boycott on Chinese laundries.

There are 20,000 children under fourteen working in Illinois factories, mainly in Chicago.

New York, Ohio, and New Jersey all have laws preventing the night work of children.

Fifty thousand people are employed in Switzerland in the manufacture of embroideries.

Providence, R. I., has a union composed of Italian painters and one of Italian carpenters.

Senator Redfield Proctor will erect a Y. M. C. A. building at Proctor, Vt., for his 2,000 employees.

Police and firemen at Toronto, Can., have decided to organize union of their respective members.

Ironworkers in the Millard district of England have received a general advance of 2 1/2 per cent.

Union sawmakers at Indianapolis demand an increase of 11 per cent on the present scale of wages.

More strikes occur in times of prosperity than in hard times, according to statistics obtained by the Department of Labor.

The Lake Seaman's Union has started a movement to prevent in the future the employment of women cooks on lake vessels.

Four thousand bookbinders in London, England, have been locked out for asking for an increase in the minimum wage schedule.

Labor exchanges in Spezia, Brescia, and other Italian cities have built homes for workmen under municipal administration.

The turn over of 2,000 co-operative societies in Europe last year was \$400,000. In 1903 it amounted to only \$250,000.

Boilermakers in the shipbuilding industry on the northeast coast of England have agreed to accept 5 per cent reduction of wages.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, has forty labor organizations, and the greater number of these were concerned in the recent industrial strike.

Efforts are being made by the Liverpool (England) Haldreaders' Association to secure a general closing of hatteries on Sunday.

A Japanese railway company has girls as waitresses for their passenger trains, and intends to employ women in the ticket service.

Richmond (Va.) street car men are making arrangements to establish a Y. M. C. A. similar to the organization of railroad employees.

Union broom makers at San Francisco, Cal., are meeting with success in their agitation against Chinese and convict-made brooms.

Foundry workers at Tacoma, Wash., have secured a nine-hour day without a decrease in wages. The minimum scale is now \$3.50 a day.

Twenty-three per cent of children in Saxony, Germany, are forced to work. Of 604,600 children of school age, 137,831 are employed in trade.

Associated Iron Molders of Scotland are agitating a system of weekly payment of wages on the Clyde and north-east coast of England.

The members of the English Cotton Spinners' Association employed at the Duchess Spinning Company's works have been on strike for sixteen weeks.

Silversmiths at Baltimore, Md., have organized a union and have been granted a nine-hour day at \$2.10 an hour, previously paid for ten hours' work.

The strike of National Boot and Shoe Operators at Glasgow, Scotland, has been settled, wages, hours of labor, and other disputes having been adjusted.

A strike of employees at El Paso, Tex., have been granted an advance of 5 cents an hour. They demanded 25 cents an hour, but compromised on 20 cents.

Amesbury (Mass.) carriage manufacturers have refused demands of the Carriage Makers' Union for a nine-hour day and an increase in pay of 12 1/2 per cent.

Oakum picking by female prisoners in English prisons has now practically ceased. The work is done by the men, and the women are given their own garments and those of the male prisoners.

The plasterers of Canada and the United States have a complete and powerful organization of their own, and do not affiliate with the Federation of Labor.

Lancashire and Cheshire (England) miners have asked for an advance in wages of 10 per cent. The movement has the support of the National Federation. The International (Canadian) Railway Telegraphers are understood to be satisfied with the proposed advance in wages of \$3.50 per month. They now receive \$3.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor will make a fight to have the Legislature pass measures looking toward taking convicts out of competition with free labor.

Sir Georges Newnes has settled the dispute between the Dockers' Union and the Mond Nickel Company, at Glydch, Wales, and all of the old hands have been re-engaged.

Notice has been served by the American Tobacco Trust to 15,000 of its employees that they will grant a wage increase as soon as the new wage schedule has been completed.

The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners is considering plans for the extension of the organization all over the continent. Organizers will be sent into Mexico.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that the weekly pay law is constitutional. This will compel manufacturers in this State to pay their men weekly whenever it is demanded.

It is reported that the National Association of Stationary Engineers has adopted, by a vote that was almost unanimous, an amendment to its constitution debaring negroes from membership.

Within the next three months the Metal Workers' organization will make a request on manufacturers of chandeliers and plumbing supplies throughout the country for a uniform nine-hour day.

The threatened strike by the San Francisco, Cal., Paper Box Makers' Union has not yet taken place, as it was thought wise to make one more attempt to adjust the trouble by arbitration.

Secretary Moody has made an important ruling by which employees in the Government navy yards are allowed to present to the board of wages direct any questions affecting the rate of wages.

According to statistics compiled by the New Jersey Bureau of Labor union bricklayers in that State average \$3.40 a day and 51-1/2 hours a week, while non-union men receive an average of \$2.17 a day and work 57.4 hours.

A circular has been issued by the Amalgamated Society of Painters stating that it has planned a national association of amalgamated painters decorators, and paperhangers of America, with headquarters in New York city.

The 1,500 employees of the Brunswick-Balckender, and a convict labor force are now thoroughly organized and have been granted a general advance of 10 per cent in wages dating from November 17, union recognition and a ten-hour day.

Geoph (Ontario) Typographical Union has secured an agreement with all employers for a period of two years, which provides for an increase of 12 per cent in wages for the first year, and 18 per cent the second year, 53 hours to constitute a week's work.

After a long and hard fight by opposing factions in the convention of the National Founders' Association, in session at Detroit, Mich., it was decided that the question of the nine-hour day for employees was not a national issue and must be decided locally.

Labor unions of Milwaukee favor a more stringent child labor law, a compulsory education bill, an increase of factory inspectors, and a convict labor law similar to that in New York. They will use every effort to have these laws passed during the coming session of the State Legislature.

Miners' wages in silver mines in the United States range from \$2.50 to \$3 in gold per day of eight hours, while in Mexico miners' wages are 75 cents in silver per day of eleven hours, which at the present rate of exchange (\$1.40 premium) makes the Mexican labor cost 21 1/2 cents in gold per day.

More than one-tenth of all the men in the French railway service get less than \$17 a month; a little more than one-third receive from \$17 to \$22, and more than half get less than \$25 per month. The men work from seven to twelve hours per day, and on the average about twenty-eight and one-half days per month.

Salesmen in the employ of independent tobacco companies have formed a union with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and chartered by the A. F. of L. The object of the union is to perfect and maintain a mutual and concerted action by the salesmen of the independent factories against the trust products.

The labor movement in Canada has made phenomenal strides during the past three or four years. Previous to 1900 there were few unions in the Dominion, and it is doubtful if the total membership would foot up 15,000 at that time. Today Canada can boast 1,100 unions, and the membership will aggregate 200,000.

All employees of the Chicago, Ill., elevated railroads to the number of 2,500 will form a union. "Union recognition, the right to organize, higher wages, and abolishment of special privileges" constitute the platform upon which the men are to organize. They have applied to the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees for a charter.

San Francisco Master Bakers' Association has asked for a conference with the executive committee of the labor council, to consider the new wage schedule of the Bakery Drivers' and Salesmen's Union. The drivers ask for a minimum wage of \$16 a week for those working ten hours a day, and \$18 a week for those working twelve hours.

In the past twenty years 22,793 strikes have occurred, excluding strikes that lasted only a day. Of those 8,326 were organized by labor. The wage loss to employers in these strikes was \$257,863,478; the employers' loss was \$122,731,154. In number of strikes, New York State leads with 6,460, more than twice as many as any other State.

The plan originated by the local employers of the Cincinnati, Ohio, woodworkers' organization of strengthening their ranks by annexing the unions that are engaged in allied branches of their industry is being carried out with success. The Picture Makers' Union has accepted the arrangement, and they will hereafter be under the jurisdiction of the woodworkers.

Probably the most remarkable sympathetic strike on record is that of the employees in the Montgomery mines at Washington, Ind., who went out in sympathy for the mules employed in drawing cars. The men returned to work after the operators had ordered into a written agreement, demanded by the employees, that the mules be properly fed and watered.

Over a year ago seventy mothers employed at the Parsons Iron Foundry at Bridgeport, Conn., went on strike because the company would not grant a piece work schedule on all kinds of work. They are still out, and the company is running its foundry with non-union men. The vicinity of the foundry is still picketed, and every week the strikers have succeeded, they say, in inducing some of the new employees to quit.

The American plan of paying good wages and encouraging employees to increase the daily output, which was introduced by the manager of the American Electrical Works, at Manchester, England, has been formally presented against by the Employers' Federation of that district. The latter claim that the labor market is being demoralized and their workmen drained of their best men by the American officials, who pay their laborers 12 cents per hour, against 9 cents paid by the British employers, and get double the amount of work accomplished.

In view of the recent serious labor troubles in Italy a bill has been prepared by the government and will be introduced at the next session of parliament providing for a board of arbitration and conciliation to settle all strikes and labor disputes. The measure provides that whenever there is a disagreement between employer and employee, each party shall choose three men, and the local justice of the peace shall constitute the seventh man, and president of an advisory board. The commission or board will first have power to advise the two parties as to what concessions should be made and as to what demands seem to be fair and reasonable. In case the board in an advisory capacity cannot adjust the difficulties it becomes a board of arbitration, to whose rulings both parties must adhere.

# PROTESTS AGAINST FLAG DESECRATION

Pamphlets Received by All Members of Congress.

Copies of a pamphlet in the interest of flag legislation have been received by each member of the Fifty-seventh and members-elect of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Copies have also been widely distributed throughout the United States and mailed to all parts of the world. Every daily newspaper in the country has been supplied. Excerpts from many speeches and letters are embodied in the printed argument.

On the title page of the pamphlet is this quotation from the President, "I cordially hope that there will be a national flag legislation." Andrew Carnegie is quoted as saying, "Trade does not care a fig for the flag; it's dividends that count." Expressions of Senators and Representatives in speeches made on the floors of Congress, of prominent educators and conspicuous figures in national affairs are included, and the whole makes an interesting and patriotic argument. The pamphlet also tells of a number of instances of flag desecration.

The author of the pamphlet says: "When the Stars and Stripes floated for the first time over a battlefield, they waved on a field of disaster. Five generations have passed since that fatal day when the smoke and blood of conflict baptized the Star-Spangled Banner in the gloomy mist of defeat on the soil of Delaware, and today, while our National Government permits the flag to be trailed through the filth of our public streets without protest, a majority of citizens of our land, representing every avocation, justly demand that the symbol of our national unity shall not be left unprotected from desecration and the contemptuous disrespect of the lower classes of our foreign population, or 'stay put' in the abyss of commercial degradation as the banner of unscrupulous tradesmen, who have turned it into a personal asset for selfish gain."

HYATTSVILLE NOTES.

HYATTSVILLE, Dec. 8.—The residents of this section are interested in the discovery of oil on the property of Benjamin D. Stephens, about nine miles west of Hyattsville. Last week options were obtained on land contiguous to the Stephens estate, and the properties will be thoroughly prospected within a week or ten days.

A special meeting of the mayor and common council was held Saturday evening to appoint successors to R. E. White and William L. Curry, councilmen from the second ward. These men resigned their offices on November 23, because their names had been stricken from the registration books of Hyattsville. This deprived them of their right to vote in the State of Maryland, and also of the right to serve as members of the council.

Mayor Wells presided at the meeting. Messrs. Owens, Painter, Maloney, and Welsh were present. After much discussion it was decided to restore Mr. White's citizenship. It was said that Mr. Curry could not be a voter of Hyattsville when he was a temporary resident of Washington. Edwin Devlin was unanimously elected as Mr. Curry's successor. Mr. White was then elected to succeed himself as councilman from the second ward.

NEWS OF ROCKVILLE.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 8.—Romulus R. Griffith has erected at Laytonville a handsome monument commemorative of services rendered in the revolutionary war by three of his ancestors. The monument is ten feet six inches high, and of symmetrical proportions. A chiseled sword, thirty inches in length, on two sides of the obelisk is the only ornamentation.

Hon. John T. Vinson, formerly associated justice of the sixth judicial circuit, who has been ill at his home for several weeks, is reported to be improving. Judge Vinson is suffering with an acute attack of stomach trouble.

MACVEAGH DENIES ANY PLANS FOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Wayne MacVeagh, who has appeared as counsel for the Pennsylvania and Hillside Coal companies before the arbitration commission at Scranton, Pa., was seen at the Waldorf-Astoria this morning and asked concerning the present situation in the coal strike controversy.

"There has been no settlement," he said. "The operators are not willing to enter into any negotiations as a Spanish settlement at present. The strike will be settled by only one body, and that is the arbitration commission. The hearing is now going on before the commission and nothing is likely to be done looking toward a settlement until all the testimony is heard from both sides."

"Nothing was ever intended to be done but to prepare some points of amicable agreement to submit to the commission as a basis for their decision. If that is not done the commission will, of course, decide all the points submitted without any agreement whatever between the two sides. That is the whole story."

BURIAL AT ARLINGTON.

The funeral of George B. Graves, of this city, who was killed in the recent hotel fire in Chicago, will be held at Arlington this afternoon. He was a Spanish war veteran and a member of the District National Guard. Representatives of the Guard and the national organization have charge of the funeral arrangements.

PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

WALTER'S Ask your druggist for the best cure for Headache. He will give you WALTER'S. Sold at all druggists. It all drives 3 poisons, 13 cents. Be sure to get WALTER'S. Refuse all others. Your druggist will get them for you. Send 10 cents for package to THE WALTER CHEMICAL CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

# RHEUMATISM

Tortures, Cripples and Deforms.

Rheumatism does not treat all alike. Some suffer torture from the very beginning, the attack being so sudden, sharp and disastrous that they are made helpless cripples in a few days, while others feel only occasional twitches of pain in the knees, ankles, elbows and wrists, or the muscles of the legs, arms, back or neck; but this treacherous disease is only poisons are all the while accumulating in the blood, and muscles and joints are filling with corroding, acid matter, and when the disease tightens its grip and strikes with full force, no constitution is strong enough to withstand its fearful blows, and its victims are crippled and deformed, or literally worn out by constant pain. Rheumatism is caused by